

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI.

CELESTINE SPRINGS, COLORADO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1882.

NUMBER 52.

CARNEGIE'S LOSS.

SURVIVES A REGARD TO CLEVELAND'S OFFICIAL PAY-LY.

W-THY MAY BE PREMIER.

Carlisle for Secretary of the Treasury—In Sherman's Footsteps—An Eastern Gray and a Western Gray—Also on the List.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Don K. Dickinson and Co. Danie S. Lamont were among Mr. Cleveland's visitors to-day. Mr. Cleveland spent most of the day at his law office in the Mills building. Mr. Dickinson has been in Washington. It was stated on very high authority that on his last visit of Senator Carlisle to New York, Mr. Cleveland asked him to enter his cabinet as secretary of the treasury. The senator replied that he could not see his way clear to undertaking the task. He has been a member of the senate finance committee for a number of years, and during his life in Washington he has given most of his attention to finance and tariff. Mr. Cleveland is always in a high admiration for Senator Carlisle's keenness in these matters and decided to accept the senator's declination of the treasury portfolio. He asked the senator to consider the matter and talk it over with his friends and associates in Washington in other ways to endeavor to arrange matters so as to could become secretary of the treasury. Mr. Cleveland is still awaiting Senator Carlisle's reply. The senator's term expires March 3, 1885, but his Kentucky constituents would return him as a senator as long as he lives.

One of the inducements held out to Senator Carlisle for the purpose of influencing him to take the treasury portfolio is the earnest of John Sherman, the Republican senator from Ohio, who resigned his seat in the Senate to become secretary of the treasury in Hayes' cabinet. With the advent of President Garfield's administration the Ohio Republicans promptly returned Mr. Sherman to his seat. Senator Carlisle accepted, Representative W. C. R. Breckinridge would like to occupy Mr. Carlisle's seat in the Senate. The other Democratic senator from Kentucky is Col. S. Blackburn, whose term expires March 3, 1885.

The report, stronger than ever, was revived that William C. Whitney is slated for secretary of state. Close friends of Mr. Whitney say that it would be a very difficult matter for him to become Mr. Cleveland's premier. The argument that they advanced is that they are determined to have one of the strongest cabinets possible to obtain. He has the greatest admiration for Mr. Whitney's qualifications, and he relies also highly on his friendship.

So that from the best information obtainable the cabinet up to date is prospectively as follows: Secretary of state, William C. Whitney of New York; secretary of the treasury, John G. Carlisle of Kentucky; postmaster general, Isaac H. Gray of Indiana; attorney general, George Gray of Wilmington, Del.

Many friends of Mr. Dickinson would like to see him in the cabinet. Mr. Cleveland has very highly of him and regards him as one of his most loyal friends. But it is believed that Mr. Dickinson's protest would keep him from being a part of the cabinet. It may turn out, though, that Mr. Dickinson as well as Mr. Whitney may be induced to arrange matters in that event Mr. Dickinson would undoubtedly occupy his old seat as postmaster general. He is the most efficient official, and there was no "bargain counter" business about his administration of the post office department. Ex-governor Gray of Indiana, could easily be drafted to some other portfolio.

NATIONAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The president sent to the senate to-day the following nominations: Frederick J. Grant of Washington to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Bolivia; Archibald C. Coolidge of Massachusetts secretary of the legation of the United States Vienna; George Creighton Webb of New York to be secretary of the legation of the United States at St. Petersburg; Joseph R. Herold of Indiana to be second secretary of the legation of the United States to Japan; George Mason to be postmaster at Waenburgh, Co.

Frederick J. Grant, who was to-day appointed United States minister to Bolivia is a comparatively young man for so important a post in the diplomatic service, being about thirty years of age. He is the managing editor of the Seattle Post Intelligencer, one of the most important newspapers on the Northern Pacific slope. As a republican he has been a prominent figure in the politics of the new state and much of the credit for the large Republican majority piled up at the last election has been accorded to Mr. Grant and his paper. It is said he was largely instrumental in reversing the originally large Democratic majority in King's county, where Seattle is located. Mr. Grant was an aspirant for the Swiss mission, and would doubtless have received the appointment had it not been previously promised to ex-Governor Cheney of New Hampshire. Mr. Grant is a native of Ohio; has been a resident of Washington for ten years, and was a member of the legislature while a member of Senator Squire, with whom as well as with Senator Allen, he is on most friendly relations. Mr. Grant succeeded Thomas H. Anderson of Ohio, who was appointed July 30, 1880. He has been spending some months at Arequipa, Peru, and resigned by telegram several days ago, on the ground of ill health.

George W. Wurtz, secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, who is succeeded by George Creighton Webb of New York, has died and post since Feb. 19, 1883, has been appointed from Pennsylvania. He is a gentleman of wealth and culture, speaking the Russian language fluently. It was not known until Mr. Webb's appointment was

announced that a vacancy existed in the legation at St. Petersburg.

Joseph R. Herold, a young lawyer of Indianapolis, who succeeds W. R. Gardner, Jr., of the same state.

H. A. Taylor, the United States commissioner of railroads, has told Congress that the bill funding the cost of the Pacific rail roads will become a law. In speaking of the matter today Commissioner Taylor said that his proposition in brief, to extend the debts 100 years, payments to begin at once, and a part of the interest and a part of the principal to be paid semi-annually, additional security to be given by the railroads for the payments, was being received with general favor. Senator Frye, the chairman of the senate committee on the Pacific railroads, who, Mr. Taylor says, has given the subject much more attention than any other member of congress, unqualifiedly endorses the commissioner's recommendation, and it is believed that a favorable report will be made by the senate committee. Senator Frye and Commissioner Taylor think the bill will pass at the present session. Its fate in the house is problematic. The urgency of the situation is apparent from the fact that no subsidy bonds will mature during the life of the next congress.

Senator Mittel of Oregon introduced by request to-day a somewhat remarkable bill. It is intended "to prohibit electro-magnetizing, mesmerizing or hypnotizing human beings or affecting one person through another by electricity." The bill declares such practice by any person or persons upon the high seas or in any river within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States or within the District of Columbia or any part of the territories, a crime punishable by death.

This penalty is to be imposed upon any person who applies a current of electricity to another, or exercises the power of mesmerism or hypnotism over another; and those

persons who have knowledge of such a crime and neglect to inform the authorities within sixty days may be punished by imprisonment for life and by a fine of not less than \$5,000. The bill, it is understood, originated with S. Heyenfeld, Jr., of California, and in a long petition which accompanies the bill, the author explains what he considers the need for its enactment into law. He says the magic sorcery and mysteries of the mid-ages have been revived in America with a more scientific knowledge of electricity.

"There are systems," he says, "which prevail among magnetizers and teleoscopycians of turning the magnetism of others, thus weakening the understanding and disturbing the concentration of thought by depleting the brain." He says at the evil

practices of the Orient, such as mesmerology, fellism and cervisism, will soon be introduced in this country with serious result to American morals and health, unless some stringent prohibitive law is immediately enacted. That is why he has the early consideration of the measure introduced at his request by Senator Mittel.

STATE NEWS.

The Pike's Peak Rail road Secures Land Near the Summit.

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FIELD FOR TRIAL.

Preliminary Evidence Against Home-steal Poisoners.

LABOR LEADERS INVOLVED.

Beatty's Examination Held in Pittsburgh—A Cook's Startling Testimony as to How the Non-union Workmen Were Dosed.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17.—The hearing in the case of Robert Beatty, charged with having been a party to a plot to poison non-union men employed in the Carnegie Steel works at Homestead, was held at the office of Alexander McLean this afternoon. "Without the defendant for trial in court," was the decision of the attorney, after hearing the testimony of an dozen or more witnesses.

The office was crowded when at 2:30 o'clock the attorney directed the case to proceed. Attorney Brennan appeared for the defense and E. Y. Bresc for the prosecution. Patrick Gallagher (the confessor) was not present.

J. V. Davison, a steamboat cook, was the first witness. He stated that in August, that in company with Gallagher they met Beatty in Pittsburgh. "It was understood," he said, "that we were to go to Homestead as cooks and were to take something with us to put into the food given the non-union men in order to make them sick and render them unfit for work. Beatty took us to the office of the Knights of Labor, where were met Master-workmen King, Dempsey, Gallagher, and Dempsey did most of the talking. Beatty suggested dosing the men with croton oil. I said no. Dempsey said he knew a powder which would be better. He said he had used this powder in Chicago and had broken a strike in four days. It is not dangerous. Dempsey said he would guarantee us \$50 each and our expenses. We got no powder that day. We then left the office and I together. Beatty said we were sent to get \$50 and a goat and a chain if we went. Getting home to Homestead two days later, I went up Sept. 22. Beatty gave me some powder to take to Gallagher. There were nine in the package, and I gave them to Gallagher. I don't know whether they were used. Before that Gallagher had been given a small package from Dempsey. One powder was enough to put in thirty gallons of tea or coffee. This was in the Knights of Labor and Beatty was present. Later when Gallagher, Beatty and I went to Knights of Labor by Dempsey, I asked him if the powders worked. Beatty said "Successfully," and I wanted more. Dempsey said he would get more. On Oct. 1, I asked Beatty what was in the powders. He said probably sand and other things. He did not say who furnished them. When we were talking he mentioned Lynch, Crawford and Dr. Purman."

Mr. Brennan gave him a severe cross examination, but did not make his story in any particular. He insisted that he had not administered any powders to the men. He said he was arrested late in November and taken into the St. Nicho as butting and was sworn and told the story he had told and was released.

Detention. Ford testified to, hearing Beatty describe the powders and Gallagher say: "Tom Brady suggested using croton oil."

Lewis Wothers, steward of the Homestead mill, restaurants, testified to the serious and rapid increase of illness among the men after Gallagher's employment; that himself and wife were yet suffering from its effects, his wife, he thought, would die.

W. E. Bullock and Joseph Leslie, pay rollers, also suffered from the drug and testified to its effect upon them.

Mr. Brennan then endeavored to secure the release of his client, but the attorney held him for court in \$5000 bail. Mr. Brennan thought this amount excessive, and was directed by the attorney to go into court on Monday and ask the court to fix the amount.

Federation of Labor Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—A meeting of the Federation of Labor, the annual election of officers was held in the afternoon at the regular order. There was no opposition to President Gompers' re-election. Christopher Evans was re-elected secretary. Tom B. Lennon was re-elected treasurer and J. P. McGuire was re-elected vice-president. For second vice-president, Wm. A. Carney of Pittsburgh, who took an active part in the Homestead strike, was elected. Carney secured the convention for \$85, after a close fight against the claims of Denver.

Only a Fausy Blossom.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Representative Butler of Mass introduced two bills to-day. One provides for the adoption of a national flower and the other proposes certain changes in the United States flag. Mr. Butler proposes that the pansy shall be the national flower and after May 1, 1893, and he suggests that the national sentiment expressed in connection with this emblem shall be "Justice, Liberty, Union, Culture and Peace," and that the last three words, union, culture and peace shall constitute the motto. Mr. Butler proposes further that the inauguration of this emblem shall be distinctly effaced May 1, in connection with the opening of the Columbian Exposition. His bill for changing the flag provides that the national colors shall consist of thirteen alternate red and white stripes, seven red and six white, with a union of blue containing white stars and a white pansy with a true pansy center which shall represent the capital or central government. The white stars representing the several states it is proposed shall be set inside the white outline of the pansy in a manner to produce the general effect, at a distance of a white pansy in the blue sky, the flag. Mr. Butler insists, shall be made to represent a sleeping rattlesnake, head downward, with an acorn in place of the head and a white pansy but in place of the rattle, the white symbolizing, defense, courage, wisdom and immortality."

The flower bill was referred to the committee on library and the flag bill to the committee on military affairs, and to the meantime their author has been promptly nicknamed "Pansy" Butler.

Postmasters Ready to Quit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Several postmasters of the larger cities are in much the same position as Mr. Field, the Philadelphia postmaster who wants to resign his position and is anxious to resume private business. Mr.

Van Co. of New York and Mr. Sexton of Galveston have already announced that they have made a business connection to be entered into after the 1st of January the terms of these offices expiring early in April. Mr. Fair of Boston and Mr. Neumann of Cincinnati, however, have two years to serve, yet they have already announced that they have made other arrangements. There are about sixty vacancies in the ranks of first-class postmasters when the Senate convenes in extra session on March 1, or at least to terms of that number of postmasters who have been appointed.

Justice Lamar's Illness.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—It is probable that Justice Lamar, of the United States supreme court, will not sit again with the court during the present term. The illness which has caused him to his bed for several days past, and for intermissions periods before the present attack, does not show any sign of rapid improvement, although it is not considered dangerous, and the family of the venerable jurist thinks it best to remove him to some climate better suited for treatment. Justice Lamar, it is believed, needs rest worse than medicine, and if no sign of improvement which was perceptible yesterday and to-day should continue, he will probably be removed from Washington to some place not yet decided upon.

An Exhibit of Tea.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Rounsevel Wiggins, consul at Singapore, who has just returned to the United States on a leave of absence, brought back with him official notification to the State department that he is an officer of the American legation and exhibits the famous seal of that kingdom to the Chinese. The Chinese legation to the United States forces from Fort Ringgold and a posse of United States marines are on the trail of the "revolutionaries" and that the latter have about 500 horses captured from the Mexicans in the recent engagement at San Ygnacio; that there are nine mounted and wounded and burned Mexicans at San Ygnacio who are afraid to cross into Mexico, fearing that they will be treated as deserters. Also is a number of Mexican soldiers who crossed to this side, who are not injured, joined the revolutionists and are now with them.

The Chinese further states that Maximino Martinez, the traitor, was a trusted servant of the captain of the Mexican troops and betrayed them to the "revolutionaries" and sent them to their quarters with his own hands and is now believed to be with the revolutionaries.

THE MONEY MARKET.

An Interview With Jas. B. Keene on the Financial Situation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Mr. James B. Keene was seen this morning by a reporter and when questioned on the present situation of the money market, said: "There seems to be some apprehension about money. It suddenly became stringent on Thursday, and to-day it shows the same features. Why this is, I cannot quite understand. Money on last Wednesday was easy at 6 per cent, and was plentiful. The tide from the country investing New-York funds and money should therefore be a factor supply. There has evidently been an attempt by interested people to create a sentiment which would tend to increase the interest rate, and there is some plausibility in the argument, as we are sending away gold. This in itself would not distract the public mind, if it was not already associated with the danger of the silver question, which seems to be always with us. I think at present gold export is legitimate. It means that we have been import trading; the internal trade of the United States never has been so prosperous; nor the people so willing to buy, and for the matter of that, so willing to sell. Decrease exports are due to abnormal conditions such as the James river cotton strike, the rapid speculative advance in European money markets, and the inroads made in our side of the market by the revolutionists, who are strong in the working classes, not only in England, but in all countries except our own, which tends to enforce economy, necessarily restricting consumption."

The silver question is one that causes much anxiety, but the real danger is not so great as it is pictured by some of the gentlemen who are in charge of some of our financial institutions. Not one of them would for a moment doubt the ability of this government to maintain the present party of the silver and go on as we have now in the United States, and if they do, so their insurance would be no apparent. There are now people in its portion of the country who do not care for the Sherman law, but a majority of the people are willing to have it, and for the matter of that, so willing to sell. The James river cotton strike, the rapid speculative advance in European money markets, and the inroads made in our side of the market by the revolutionists, who are strong in the working classes, not only in England, but in all countries except our own, which tends to enforce economy, necessarily restricting consumption."

Mr. Keene's statement is that the James river cotton strike, the rapid speculative advance in European money markets, and the inroads made in our side of the market by the revolutionists, who are strong in the working classes, not only in England, but in all countries except our own, which tends to enforce economy, necessarily restricting consumption."

A Parody on Patriotism.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 17.—Dr. Parlorio Orino, the Mexican consul, here, is in receipt of a voluminous correspondence bearing upon the recent outrage committed by the Mexican "revolutionaries" at San Ygnacio. From this correspondence the consul bases the following conservative statement of facts:

"The manifesto recently circulated in the foreign country, signed by Francisco Benavides, sets at rest the question whether the organized bands which recently committed the vicious crimes of murder, incendiarism, robbery and kidnapping belong to the Garza party. Francisco Benavides, the signer of the manifesto, is a man commonly known among the persons of Garza's 'The General,' and has been connected with the movement since its start. The assault on the Mexican Legation at San Ygnacio was committed with the single object of robbery, but it has all the features of a most bitter and bloody raid. Furthermore, the design of the bandit is preconceived action, such as only an organization of military men could carry on. In that manifesto is most striking language, calculated to inflame the minds of the country and to stimulate those who by arms moved by the warning of the proclamation, which closes in the following language:

"Our duty is to die for the liberty of our brothers, and to know that there exists some of us about our dead heroes. onward, Mexicanos, as we march to the glory, immortal glory, for those who know how to die for it. San Ygnacio, and destruction for those who prefer to live and let others die. Mexico, my country, your sons are going to die for the rest of them see, and to sacrifice any longer, Mexicanos, onward! Our grave or perhaps here awaits us. Long live liberty!"

"There is only a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and this was it, which, in other circumstances and on the lips of other men, had changed the destiny of society, now becomes a parody and only the pretense to continue at the expense of the policy of the two neighboring countries."

An Outrage in San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 17.—The Brooklyn Carpenter, Rev. Dewitt Talmage, pastor, has been seized by the sheriff to satisfy a judgment of \$2,000, obtained against him by Alfred R. Doug, a decorator and painter, for work done.

A Bond Grant Confirmed.

SANTA FE, N. M., Dec. 17.—The Antonio Sedillo grant was confirmed to-day. The Sedillo grant was confirmed to-day, in more than eleven leagues in area and is the third such grant confirmed to-day. The Sedillo grant was confirmed to-day, in more than eleven leagues in area and is the third such grant confirmed to-day.

A DANGEROUS DISEASE.

Mexico and the United States Will Join Forces.

A REVOLUTIONARY ASCO.

Sancti Who Assume the Arms of Revolutionaries—A Parody on Patriotism

A Vigorous Burst at Supper on "To Make."

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The International Monetary conference to-day adopted a motion made by the French clearing that the conference recognizes the great value of the argument set forth in the report presented and of the discussions that have been held in plenary sessions, and that while reserving final judgments on the questions submitted, the conference expresses gratitude to the government of the United States for affording an opportunity to study anew the present position of silver. Continuing the motion it declares that the conference has agreed to suspend its labors and adjourn to a thorough examination of the documents submitted to the conference.

CAMP TO CAMP.

A Discovery of Tres—Work on the Hidden Treasure.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CHURCH CREEK, CO., Dec. 17.—A deposit of silver has been discovered west of town.

Professor Gross made a test and declared it to carry 8 per cent. A sample sent to the mint at Pikes Peak was certified to contain 9 per cent. Samples are being made to the smelter.

In the course of prosecuting work on the Hidden Treasure, 600 on Black Mountain

some splendid specimens of gold have been found carrying considerable values in gold.

There is no doubt but that the Puranis

rein invades the Hidden Treasure and solid

formation has been made at a term of only

an hour. A shaft is being rapidly sunk

and samples have been sent up.

IN THE COURSE OF AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. KEARNEY, THE GOVERNMENT STATED THAT THE LAWRENCE GOLD MINING COMPANY'S FRAMMILL WAS BEING PUSHED WITH THE UTMOST POSSIBLE SPEED AND WILL BE IN OPERATION UNLESS SOMETHING UNFORSEEN OCCURS, WITHIN THREE WEEKS.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The statement of the Bureau of Statistics issued to-day shows the following exports and imports for the month of November:

EXPORTS

Merchandise.....\$87,721,545

Gold.....\$8,667

Silver.....\$88,986

IMPORTS

Merchandise.....\$73,220,049

Gold.....\$2,577,32

Silver.....\$2,72,21

Exports of merchandise were \$2,23,39

\$83,992 more.

In the same month 27,932 immigrants came into the United States, against 38,653 in November, 1891.

A TRUSTEE DISMISSED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Herald says:

Edward C. Chamberlin is missing. He is a southerner, about 15 years old, and is trustee of the estate of Tom M. George, who left an estate of over \$200,000, and George Carter, who left a fortune of \$500,000. Mr. Chamberlin is known to have speculated in grain and is said to have lost considerable money. His friends fear conspiracy over his losses affected his mind, and are making diligent search for him.

THE KANSAS SEMI-ANNUAL.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Dec. 17.—There are more than a score of Populists here to discuss the senatorial situation and to sit, if possible, the growing boom of Judge John Martin for senator. Chairman Bechtel, of the People's party, who is the leading Populist candidate, refused to be seated in the interest of a Democrat and believes he will be successful. In an interview to-day he said: "There is no influential Populist who favors a Democrat for senator. The successful candidate will be a Populist who is true and upright. Democrats will receive all the federal appointments and the People's party will get nothing. They have no claim whatever to the senatorial chair, and they will be removed from the Senate by the election of the next Congress." Mr. Chamberlin is known to have speculated in grain and is said to have lost considerable money. His friends fear conspiracy over his losses affected his mind, and are making diligent search for him.

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CORPUS CHRISTI, Dec. 1

THE GAZETTE.

Report of Progress on the Examination of the Clerk's Books.

W. V. HARRIOTT ELECTED CLERK

The Report Censures the City's Book-keeping—Several Suggestions Made to Better the System—The Oil Tank Ordinance.

The council held a lively meeting Monday evening. In the absence of any city clerk, Alderman Gilpin was elected over pro tem. of the meeting. A full board was present with the exception of the mayor and Alderman Eaton. Acting mayor Davis presided.

The following communication was received:

To the Honorable City Council.

Thanking the members of the council for their kindness and courtesy shown me, I beg leave to respectfully resign the office of city clerk to take effect when my successor is elected and qualified. Respectfully,

A. E. CORMAN.

The resignation was accepted. Alderman Gilpin then introduced a resolution stating that the city clerk had confessed to the misappropriation of funds, and

Waiver. By the acceptance of such resignation the city is relieved from the necessity of his trial and expulsion from office.

Resolved, That the resignation be hereby accepted with the understanding that such resignation does not relieve him from a bond or obligation.

The resolution was adopted and the resignation accepted.

Alderman Gilpin then offered the following resolution: That, whereas, the resignation of Mr. A. E. Corman as city clerk has been received and accepted, the city council proceed to elect a city clerk for the remainder of the year and that the person so elected be required to enter into a bond for \$25,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

The council then proceeded to the election of a city clerk.

Mr. Wm. M. Harriott received 8 votes.

The council then voted that when it adjourned it should be until Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, to give Mr. Harriott a chance to get himself.

Mr. John D. Cochran presented a scheme of a client, A. Miller, as follows: That the council grant him the privilege of initing upon the city's property in Cheyenne Park, the thought to find good mineral and was willing to pay the city a royalty. He would assume all risks and would deface none of the property. Mr. Cochran made a speech in behalf of the project. It was referred to the committee on public grounds and buildings and to the city engineer and city attorney.

Alderman Gilpin stated that he did not believe the city had a right to enter into a contract with anybody to go mining in patented ground.

Mr. Cochran disagreed with him, but the alderman adhered to his point and the above reference made.

A communication was received from City Engineer Reid and City Attorney T. B. Morris relative to the Rock Island's portion of the cost of the Bijou street viaduct. They stated that the latest plans called for a sixty-foot span instead of a seventy-foot across the Rock Island truss and that the road and park its proportion of \$21,250 the whole cost of \$250,000.

Alderman Gilpin stated that his committee was awaiting a report from the experts who were examining the city's books and the council took a ten-minute recess. The following report was received from the experts, read and placed on file:

CONCERNING SPARS, COLORADO CITY, COLORADO, Dec. 13, 1892.

Simon J. Dunham, Chairman Finance Committee, City Council, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Dear Sirs—We, the undersigned, appointed by the city council to examine the books of the city clerk and city treasurer, do respectfully submit the following as a synopsis of our examination thus far:

APPROPRIATION.

It appears, from certain entries in the accounts, that receipts which have been included in estimate for the appropriation have been also credited, again to these individual accounts. We will report more fully upon the appropriation later on.

MUNICIPAL BOOK.

Taking the journals of the proceedings of the council as a basis, we have checked and carefully examined all warrants issued and redeemed, and find the sum, in accordance with the bills passed and allowed by the council, April 18, December 13, of the present year, with the following exceptions:

We notice, nevertheless, when comparing the amount of each individual, whether or not, some not approved, by the finance committee, and others not approved, by a

large number of warrants have been drawn to the order of A. E. Corman, to enable him, as city clerk, to eat, roost, etc., for the convenience and accommodation of interested parties.

If this practice is continued (which we strongly condemn), said warrants should be drawn to the order of the city clerk.

Some warrants have gone through the regular channels, regardless of the fact that they were not filled up in full as to amounts, some lack the signature of the city clerk and others lack the signature of the mayor.

We wish to call your particular attention to the importance of having all warrants redeemed, canceled, in such manner as to obviate the possibility of their being presented for payment the second time. We noticed that some of the warrants issued during September and October, 1892, amounting to \$9,

992.3, were not stamped "paid" by the city treasurer. We cancel these with the aid of a pencil.

Warrant number 5033, for \$32.70, should have called for \$38.20, in accordance with voucher No. 503, September 6, 1892. This difference of \$5.50, due Mr. Corman, was occasioned by the payment of a time check for \$5.50 in advance of warrant being drawn. Mr. Corman, however, not charging said amount to the city.

Warrants drawn against salary account, as follows:

No. 5099, July, 1892, \$2,333.29

No. 5096, September, 1892, 1,333.29

No. 5095, October, 1892, 2,225.39

Drugs and medical account:

No. 5010, October, 1892, \$19,012.03

Water account:

No. 406, November, 1892, \$28,568.38

have not been turned into the city clerk's office, paid, but are, presumably, in the hands of the treasurer, carried as cash. Of course other warrants are outstanding, but these are the most important.

WATER RENTS.

We checked the sums of the water receipts, April to December, 1892, against water journal, and, with one exception, found them to agree. This item was found in ledger "C" Aug. 29, 1892, sub No. 2830, amount \$5.50, but entered in water journal in favor of his amendment by saying people were afraid of oil tanks.

Alderman Corman moved to amend by striking out, read such things should not be kept in any city limits at all. The argument in favor of his amendment by saying people were afraid of oil tanks.

Mr. Corman's amendment was voted down.

Finally the ordinance passed was voted down and then the council attempted to remove it, but they could not refer some thing which they did not, so they voted to refer to "superior master" of the ordinance to the committee on ordinances.

The item of permission for the removal of trees in front of the city hall to avoid danger and facilitate getting to trees referred to the street and park committee. Argued until Wednesday at p.m.

Paying the Piper.

The judicial election he is again abroad in the and, and the following special committees give the terms of its election:

One doubt exists in our minds that considerable water rents due the city are not collected through a faulty system.

In our regular report, however, we will submit recommendations that will remedy the proceeding.

BUSINESS LICENSE, TAPPING WATER MAINS, POLL TAX, DOG LICENSE AND BADGE ACCOUNT.

are all handled in a very crude manner. We have exacted a, these accounts—April to December, 1892—from stubs, and find that these stubs are not numbered.

CEMETERY.

This account is certainly conducted in a decidedly loose manner. No apparent check on receipts from grave digging. Reports not regularly rendered, and the ordinance in this connection ignored, is most entirely. This department requires immediate investigation. Thus far we cannot give a full report, as the office record will not admit of it.

BOOKS.

We have checked the city clerk's books from April to December, 1892, and, although we cannot say anything in favor of the present system, we find, with few exceptions, that said books for above named period, reflect to the extent that these exceptions affect the respective accounts, as far as the appropriations and balances are concerned. But do not these instances affect the case?

A though we have only been instructed to check the current fiscal year at present, still we could not be p. but notice that many of the balances of the last fiscal year were erased, and apparently changed, before being brought it forward.

Our report on the cash, however, will find it now.

Owing to the absence of the city treasurer, we are not prepared to make any positive statement concerning his accounts, and, although it is necessary to have all the books in conjunction with the city clerk's books, we have come to the post we could under the existing circumstances.

In our opinion, the office of the city clerk should be largely changed and, remote let, by opening a new set of books, and adopting a proper system.

FILES.

Great laxity exists in the system of filing, and better accommodations should be provided for same.

CASH.

Under this heading we found upon examination that the city clerk was in the habit of carrying large balances, which should have been turned over to the city treasurer.

In the course of our investigation, when we arrived at that point, which necessitated the production of the city clerk's books, the same were demanded of him, but were not forthcoming. This was immediately reported to the chairman of the finance committee, and, to whom, subsequently, Mr. Corman promised to produce them in three weeks.

In April, warrants No. 482, 483 and 484 were issued, amounting to \$32,182, at which time the vouchers for the same were properly approved. They were not entered in the minute book.

VOUCHERS.

We cannot say too much against the carelessness exercised in making and handling vouchers. We find some made up with lead seals, some not approved, by the finance committee, and others not approved, by a

large number of warrants have been drawn to the order of A. E. Corman, to enable him, as city clerk, to eat, roost, etc., for the convenience and accommodation of interested parties.

If this practice is continued (which we strongly condemn), said warrants should be drawn to the order of the city clerk.

Some warrants have gone through the regular channels, regardless of the fact that they were not filled up in full as to amounts, some lack the signature of the city clerk and others lack the signature of the mayor.

We wish to call your particular attention to the importance of having all warrants redeemed, canceled, in such manner as to obviate the possibility of their being presented for payment the second time. We noticed that some of the warrants issued during September and October, 1892, amounting to \$9,

We will add, so far as we have been able to ascertain, the bond account, bank account, and mining fund, have not been kept properly upon the books.

In conclusion, we will state that, at present, we are working up, on our books of paper, the accounts of the present fiscal year, as the books should be kept.

As already stated, we will make a complete report, later on, upon the accounts, and, in the meantime, if you desire to see the accounts of the present fiscal year, we will be pleased to do so.

Yours ever,

EDWARD J. MITCHELL,

S. E. HARRIOTT.

PEACE'S STORE.

Large Fire in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.—A fire originating in the J. C. Woodcutter company's building this evening about 6:45 o'clock, destroyed the property situated in the territory bounded by Washington, Locust, Fair and Fourth streets. Practically the entire fire department was required to fight the flames, and after a struggle lasting until 11 o'clock the flames were got under control with a loss aggregating \$450,000, which is practically covered by insurance. It is believed that one man lost his life in the fire, but who he is not known. The man was seen to enter the J. C. building during the blaze and never returned.

survey was made in the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley first entered Wyoming and was used in name on y by the proposed Wyoming Eastern.

Secretary Foster Interviewed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The treasury department was kept fully and promptly advised of the progress of the stock market in New York to-day, and Secretary Foster was in conference with his assistants several times upon the situation. After the department closed, the assistant secretaries, Messrs. Gear, Spaulding and Lamberton, gathered in the secretary's room and discussed the events of the day. There a reporter of the Associated Press found them, with no indication of any excitement apparent. The secretary said, in answer to a question, based on a report printed in New York stating that he was much exercised over the matter, and intended to come over to New York to consult New York bankers: "I am not going to New York to confer with bankers, or anyone else about the financial situation. There is nothing in it to warrant such a conference. The idea has not previously occurred to me."

You have noticed the engagements for gold shipments to-morrow and the panic you are reporting on the stock exchange?

"Yes, but there was a mere confirmation of things at the close you know. As to the gold in the treasury," continued the secretary, "we are all right. Last month the exports from this country amounted to \$7,000,000, but the treasury lost a half million on y. The reserve limit is fixed at \$100,000,000 and I have \$24,000,000 more than that. The resources of this country are greater and more varied than most people know and the money that is paid to the treasury for gold can be used for repaying the amount. The money is needed west and south to buy grain, provisions and cotton, and if we can save a man five or six hundred dollars on a million, it does not stop at giving me gold in New York for currency laid down for him wherever he wants it. They get us down in this matter, it will be only after a long fight and a hard one."

"A man sent me a box of cigars to-day," observed Assistant-secretary Gear, "that go would be at a premium in New York. I expect to find the cigars on the table when I get to my room."

"Don't you believe you will?" observed the secretary.

"If they are not there, I'll go gunning after them," said Mr. Gear.

"But," resumed Secretary Foster, "if it were not for the scare that seems inevitable in connection with the shipments of gold abroad, it would not be such a bad thing after all. The balance of trade is in our favor at the rate of \$20,000,000 a month and the gold will certainly find its way back here. Last month we shipped more provisions abroad than ever before and I believe the showing for December will be good."

Continuing the secretary said: "We have nearly \$600,000,000 of gold in the United States. If \$200,000,000 were to go out, it would result in the reduction of our public debt to that extent with the accompanying saving of interest on that amount. I am not at all uneasy regarding the situation and if Governor Gear's friend wants to renew his wager that gold will be at a premium before the 1st of March I'll take it and double it afterward for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30 next."

Wholesale Poisoning.

HELENA, Dec. 19.—Eighteen convicts at Apperson's convict camp here were suddenly taken sick to-day. They belong to a gang of 10 who came here last week to work on the rail road. Their appearance caused much discontent among the free laborers composed mostly of negroes who demanded the county judge not to permit them to come.

On the evening was took sick, four died in a few hours, and three more are sure to die. They show all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning and believe themselves that their food had been tampered with by some negro who lost his job through them. They are panic stricken and, it is feared, revolt. Doctors have taken the stomachs of the dead men to a chemist to be analyzed.

The promoters, Van Der Hoogt and Zautman, have as yet made no explanation of their conduct.

A Leadville Failure.

LEADVILLE, Dec. 19.—City-treasurer L. E. Brown failed this morning. Mr. Brown runs the leading hat and gent's furnishings store here, and has been in business in Leadville many years. The news of the failure was received with general surprise. Mr. Brown's abilities in the amount due to thirty-three eastern creditors and three Leadville creditors. The first intimation the public had of the failure was the filing of assignment papers this morning by Brown to Hugh Kelly in favor of his creditors. In this statement Brown says his assets are \$3,297 and his liabilities \$2,298. According to the statement his creditors will be paid in full.

Important Railway News.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The Wyoming and Colorado Railway company has been incorporated for the purpose of building a railroad from Casper, Wyo., to Ogallala, Neb. The company is capitalized at \$5,000,000 and the incorporators are Charles A. Seaman and S. C. Westerly of Iowa; Ormon R. Simms of Palatine, Ill.; A. O. Smith of Sulphur, Okla., and F. A. Van Horn of Cheyenne, Neb. The incorporation papers were issued at Cheyenne.

In many respects this is the most important news of rail road news of the year. No other track of equal length could so completely change rail road relations. It will extend the Northwestern's Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley road to Ogallala and give the Central Pacific a connection nearly across the continent. The new line will be entirely independent of all connections except the Southern Pacific at Ogallala, and will become the most active competitor instead of the closely allied Union Pacific. The influence of the Northwestern is for the up-coming instead of the wrecking of rail road property and their ownership of the trans-continental line is considered an improvement of the present situation over its present competitors.

The route of the Wyoming and Colorado will follow the old Mormon trail from Casper to Ogallala, in the valley of the Sweetwater river, the basin of the Green river along the route of the Mormon trail. The route will follow the old Mormon trail from Casper to Ogallala, in the valley of the Sweetwater river, the basin of the Green river along the route of the Mormon trail.

There does not at this time appear to be much foundation for the statement that Seaman was a victim of the alleged poisoning.

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THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....\$5.00 Six months.....\$3.00
Three months.....\$1.50 One month.....\$1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....\$1.50 Six months.....\$0.75
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ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

IN WORK.

Facilities for Plan and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Mississippi river.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

All persons saving advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make the proper application to the office and assume responsibility for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is given.

No claims are allowed against employees of the office for damage to our property.

All advertisements for the New Year's Gazette must be sent in not later than January 1st. Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

W. A. PLATT, S. A. RISLEY,
Editor. Manager.

THE NEW YEAR'S GAZETTE.

In accordance with its usual custom THE GAZETTE will issue on New Year's Day, an Annual Edition, containing a detailed description of the city and county, and a complete and accurate summary of the progress of the past year. Such a number is justly expected of a newspaper in a rapidly growing community, and its pages from year to year form history in its most convenient and valuable form.

The New Year's Gazette in past years has stood beyond the reach of competition, and no effort will be spared to maintain the standard of completeness and accuracy. Every department of the life and growth of city and county will receive due attention.

The paper will as usual be fully illustrated, most of the cuts being new and prepared especially for this number. Special attention will be given to structures which have been completed in the last year.

The event of the year of the greatest importance has been the development of the great gold mining region of Cripple Creek, and the new camp will be made a special feature of the annual number. A large map has been prepared at great expense, showing the region in detail. Mountains, streams, roads, and townsites are accurately depicted and the location of a large number of the principal mines. The map will be 22x29 inches in size, and will be given as a supplement with each number of the New Year's GAZETTE. It is very much the best map of Cripple Creek yet issued. The descriptive article on the camp will be prepared by a well-known mining expert, who is fully qualified to treat of this subject and who has a full acquaintance with the history and features of the camp.

A very large edition will be printed, but we repeat the caution of former years, that those wishing copies should order them in advance. Last year the entire edition was exhausted in a few hours, and we expect a repetition of this experience. The expense of publishing an edition of this kind is so great that we cannot agree to furnish extra copies unless they are ordered in advance.

THE CITY'S ACCOUNTS.

A careful reading of the report made by the expert accountants to the City Council Monday evening, and printed in full in yesterday's GAZETTE, shows the need of a thorough reorganization of the city's business and of the methods of keeping its accounts. The methods not have obtained have virtually put a premium upon dishonesty. Warrants have been drawn and passed which lacked the proper signatures, and some even which were not called up in body as to amounts. Other warrants, amounting in all to nearly \$50,000, have not been turned into the city clerk's office at all. Accounts have been repeatedly passed whose vouchers were irregular, and some without any vouchers at all. Large amounts of money have been paid out by the city clerk without any reference at all to the city treasurer. Warrants have been drawn to the order of A. E. Corrman individually, instead of to him as city clerk.

These are some of the practices that should be reformed, at once. Warrants should not be paid by the city clerk at all, but endorsed by him and paid by the treasurer, care being taken to see that the vouchers are in proper order. No warrants should be allowed to be passed without the signatures and endorsements of the proper amounts duly filled in. The accounts should be audited monthly, and if the city council cannot attend to this, an auditor should be appointed.

In brief, the business of the city should be conducted with at least as much care and scrupulous attention to detail as the affairs of a large private firm or corporation. It is a shame that so obvious a truth needs statement; but the way things have been conducted for some years past, renders it unnecessary to go back to elementary principles.

Now, whatever further investigation

there may be, this matter of keeping the city's books and accounts in proper shape is something that must be attended to at once. We trust the city council, and the new city clerk, who is said to be a very capable man, will recognize this necessity, and act accordingly. We are glad to know that there is an element in the council which favors such a thorough reorganization, and wish them every success in their efforts. The election of the new city clerk is a step in the right direction, and we hope and believe that it will be followed up in the right spirit.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

The new army bill proposed in the German Reichstag is meeting with most determined opposition. The committee of twenty-six to whom it has been referred is so made up of representatives of the various parties that it seems unlikely that a favorable report upon it will be made. A unfavorable report from the committee would, of course, prejudice the measure and give renewed strength to its opponents on the floor.

The future of this bill would probably have serious results for the empire. In the first place it would discredit Chamberlain von Caprivi. No matter what his zeal in favor of the bill, if he has not the strength to carry it through, his imperial master will be likely to disown him in his further services in his present position. While in this is an autocratic measure in his feelings and tendencies, and he wants this bill to be passed. If von Caprivi cannot pass it for him he will probably try to find a successor who can pass it. That will be a difficult task. The days of the "storm and stress" policy—the blood and iron policy—in Germany are over, at least as long as peace exists. It will be extremely difficult to even for the Kaiser himself, to pass such a bill through by force of measures. The German people are growing tired of the enormous and ever-increasing burden of their standing army, and the present Reichstag may call in the march of Imperialism towards the conversion of the whole nation into an armed camp.

THE NEW SENATE.

In the present senate there is a Republican majority of four, and a plurality over the Democrats of six. The senators whose terms of office expire next March are twenty-nine in number. Of these, six have already been re-elected, and fourteen more will either be re-elected, or successors of the same party will be chosen. The Democrats gain senators in Connecticut, New York and Wisconsin, bringing their number up to forty-four, or just one short of a majority. They are now hoping to gain three or four more senators in the States whose legislatures are very close. Among these the most prominent are California, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska and Wyoming.

In none of these States have the Democrats a majority, but it is so small that in event of a hot contest between the three leading People's party candidates, the Democrats hope to gain in. In Nebraska, the Republicans lack only two votes of a majority, and the Democrats and Populists are not likely to agree.

Some of the Democratic and Populist papers have been raising the cry that the Republicans are trying to starve the States that are in doubt. Such a cry comes with a bad grace from the Democratic party. Further, the Republican leaders would reply that they will do the same thing to gain three or four more senators in the States whose legislatures are very close. Among these the most prominent are California, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska and Wyoming.

On the whole, then, we believe the Conference has done for the present what could reasonably have been expected; and we have strong hopes that when its numbers reassemble they will find the way to some practical agreement that will do a great deal towards the restoration of silver to its old and honored place along with gold as an inseparable part of a world-wide bimetallic monetary system.

ORGANIZE NOW.

From the Birmingham, Ala., Age we learn that the Birmingham Populist Club, which has four hundred members in its ranks, has reorganized since election, and proposes to reorganize and swear to the next four years just as though nothing had happened. That is the right spirit. The time to begin work for the campaign of 1893 is now. Republicans in every State should keep up their organization, and regularly meetings, discuss the issues of the day, keep abreast with all popular movements, and keep track, as far as possible, of every voter. Then in the next campaign the preliminary work will be done, and the Republican forces will be in marching order the day after nominations are made.

The municipal government of Chicago during the past year concerns the majority of Americans more than most local contests, for it is the government that will be in charge of the city's affairs during the Exposition, and upon its conduct will depend, to some extent, the comfort and safety of every visitor to the fair.

At present, there is no fair to be a three-cornered race for the mayoralty, as there was a four-cornered one in the last election two years ago. There is no doubt that the Republicans will renominate Mayor Kemper, and Governor Fowle will march in great triumph if he continues Mayor of the city which his presence has so greatly enhanced.

Opposition is expected to adjourn on Saturday for the holidays. Thus, at least, the first great battle of the campaign is in progress between Washington Fowle, editor of The Standard, and ex-Mayor Oscar Fowle, editor of The Times. Fowle promises

THE GAZETTE IS ABANDONED.

The managers of the failing newspaper, the GAZETTE, have decided, in view of the long operation of the vessel for twenty days, chartering on vessels bringing immigrants to this country, and the view of the apparent probability of the passage by congress of Senator Chamberlain's or some other measure authorizing or permitting for the bringing of immigrants to this country for a year, to discontinue their steerage passage, to turn their steerage room, so far as possible, into second cabin rooms; to raise their rates for passage, the second cabin passengers, and to withdraw a special rate to the World's Fair.

Under such action, the steamship companies say, they adopt it in a spirit of regard, not simply as a measure to protect their business interests. If they cannot bring immigrants, they say, they cannot afford to offer especially low rates to the World's Fair or to maintain their present rates for cabin passage.

That this step has been taken with some view to exerting an influence on our Congress in favor of a less restrictive law than was proposed by Senator Chamberlain, is a fact of course. It is in the nature of a protest to our government that immigration is to be prohibited, the World's Fair will suffer.

This is a matter upon which it is now wise to arrive at any hasty conclusion. The first instance of an American is of course to reason what seems an attempt by certain foreign corporations to dictate the policy of our government on a most important subject.

We would be something decidedly new for a woman to be chosen United States Senator, but there is apparently no constitutional obstacle in the way, since Mrs. Lease is a citizen of Kansas, over thirty years of age. In the phrase in the constitution stating that "no person shall be elected Senator who shall not be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen" the word "he" may be personally construed to mean "man." In one respect at least, Mrs. Lease, if elected, would be apt to be a matriarch for any Senator on the floor. She is one of the most fluent speakers in the United States.

of immigration, that might better be treated in a separate act.

It is very necessary that congress should attend to the matter of a national quarantine at this session. In view of the opening of the World's Fair in May, and the preparations that are necessary before that time, the policy of the government ought to be settled without delay. If the national authority were extended over the quarantine stations, a further suspension of immigration would be unnecessary. Congress will not, and cannot, do much at this session beyond passing the regular appropriation bill; but it certainly ought to pass some measure providing for a national quarantine; and the sooner the better.

SENATOR PEPPER'S COLLEAGUE.

The fight for the Senatorship in Kansas this winter will derive an added interest from the candidacy of Mrs. Mary Lease, the Populist orator. The Populists have a very narrow majority on joint ballot in the legislature, but there seems to be no probability that they can unite on any one candidate before the legislature meets. The other candidates are Chairman John W. Breidenbach of the State committee and ex-Judge Frank Foster. No one of the three can now count absolutely on a majority in the People's party caucus. Mrs. Lease, however, seems to be in the lead, and she is managing her campaign with great skill and address, while at the same time she makes it appear that she is not "scrabbling for the place."

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FOREFATHERS' DAY.

It is nearly two centuries and three-quarters since the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock—just two hundred and seventy-two years, to be exact; and the recurring anniversary brings with it the customary celebrations in all parts of the country. For some years, the Pilgrim had pretty much a his own way, and we were told every year that most of our institutions in this country that are of any value sprang from seed imported in the cabin of the Mayflower. But, however, the Dutch, the Huguenots and the Scotch-Irish have begun to dispute the palm with the New Englanders, and each claims for his own race what is best in our national life and growth. These rivalries are not dangerous; in fact they are pleasant and beneficial; for they do not, however, show in the descendants of Pilgrim, Puritan, Quaker, Dutchman, German and Huguenot, an ardent patriotism, and a desire that some of the present glory of America may be reflected back upon their own forefathers?

Whatever may be claimed by others, and some of their claims are well-founded—there will always be enough of honor left for the brave men and women who landed on the "star and rock-bound coast" on the 22d of December, 1620. It is we, that the anniversary of that day should be celebrated, and the virtues of the pilgrim and the puritan should be held up for our admiration, that their descendants should be proud of such an ancestry.

Not very long ago the monument at Plymouth was completed and unveiled that commemorates the landing at that place. Now, a plan is on foot to erect a suitable memorial to those same pilgrims at Dehaven in the city of Rosedale, N. J., and, fronting the Yans river, at the point from which the "Seedbed" sailed for America; such memorial to be a durable token of our appreciation of our hosts and guests." The Congregationalists of Boston and many other places in New England have taken up the idea with enthusiasm, and the \$25,000 needed will no doubt soon be raised. Dr. W. E. Griffis is chairman of the committee having the matter in charge, and the treasurer is Mr. Frank Wood, of 362 Washington street, Boston. Do not the pilgrims of Colorado Springs want a hand in this memorial? This Forefathers' Day is a good time to remember to, and to send contributions. It ought to be said that it is ready at the Dutch end of the line, the Burgo master and city council of Rosedale having already given permission for the erection of a statue, and having named the street avenue, fronting the river, on which it is to stand, Pelegria's Katie-Pilgrim's Quay. Such a memorial will be a pleasant recognition of the brotherhood that existed in those faraway times between the Pilgrim and his English brethren in the "W. E. Griffis."

At last all the preliminaries are settled, and Lord Dunraven's challenge for the America's cup has been accepted. The New York Yacht Club has rather strained a point to meet the Earl's conditions, but in this his action will be generally commended as sportsmanlike.

It is said that the British government has practically decided to adopt penny postage throughout the empire. We adopted "penny postage"—two cent postage, that is—throughout our empire a good while ago and are now thinking of making it one cent.

More than \$10,000 in foreign capital has been invested in Fort Collins and Poudre valley real estate during the past month.—Aspen Times.

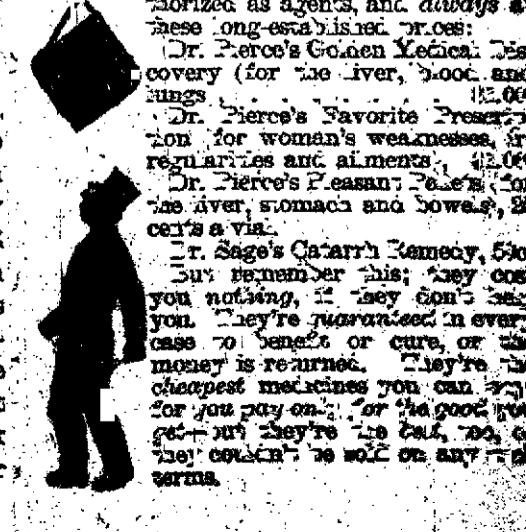
Something to look out for—the fraudulent imitations, clusions, and substitutes that are sold as Dr. Pierce's genuine medicines, at less than the regular prices. To protect the public from fraud and deception, these genuine medicines must be made available only through drugstores regularly authorized as such, and always at these established prices.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Yucca Discovery (for the liver, blood and lungs) \$2.00.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Preparation for women's weakness, infirmities and ailments, \$1.00.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant, \$1.00, for the liver, stomach and bowels, \$1.00.

Dr. Pierce's Catarrh Remedy, \$1.00. Our reader this: they don't know if they don't take. They are advertised in every case to be a cure or cure, or the money is returned. They're the cheapest medicines you can buy, for you pay only for the good part, not the bad, as the case may be.



CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.
From the Regular Gazette Correspondent
at the Gold Fields.

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